BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LII. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1841. New Series No. 46.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are:
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.

Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS has been removed from the late Premises No. 5, Forbes Street, and is now occupying the Premises in Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House, opposite the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Exchange Rooms, where all communications to the Editor will be received.—Bombay, 5th April 1841.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above Alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Old Admiralty House.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 2nd No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 20th of March, and No. 3 will appear in June. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. to 6, for September, October and February, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each .... Rs.	1
Ship's Articles..... ,,	1
Policies of Insurance..... ,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set..... Ans.	8
Interest Bonds..... ,,	8
Bills of Lading..... ,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each..... ,,	8

FOR GREENOCK.

THE A. I. Ship "BUCEPHALUS," 556 Tons, Captain SMALL, carries a Surgeon. For Light Freight or Passage apply to the Captain on board or

WM. NICOL AND Co.

Bombay, 16th April 1841.

FOR MACAO.

FOR FREIGHT OF OPIUM only to Macao, or any of the British Anchorage outside of China. The Fast sailing Ship "CHARLES GRANT," Captain PITCAIRNE, late H. C. S. has now more than half of her Cotton Cargo on Board, and will sail on or about the 1st Proximo. Apply to Messrs. CURSETJEE COWASJEE AND Co.

Dady's Buildings, 16th April 1841.

NOTICE.

AS the undersigned are now preparing for their Annual Stock of Beer, Regimental Messes and Individuals are particularly requested to intimate immediately what quantity and what Maker they will require for Consumption the ensuing Season.

WOOLER AND CO.

Bombay Green, 16th April 1841.

NOTICE.

TO be had on moderate Terms at the Godowns of the undersigned. a Supply of "Patent Felt," for covering the bottoms of Ships, received direct from the Patentees, the undersigned will furnish parties with printed Testimonials in favour of the Article and full direction for its application.

WOOLER AND CO.

Bombay Green, 16th April 1841.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE situation of School Mistress in the Girls Central School, Byculla, being vacant, Candidates, for the same are requested to make their applications either personally or by letter to the Secretary at his residence in Colabah.

Testimonials as to attainments, and moral and religious character will be required.

G. PIGOTT, *Secretary.*
B. E. S.

Bombay, 16th April 1841.

RULES OF BUSINESS
OBSERVED AT THE
BANK OF BOMBAY.

Accounts Current.

1. No account opened for a less sum than 200 Rupees.
2. No money received or paid after 4 P. M.
3. The Bank furnishes Blank Cheques and Pass Books.
4. The Bank makes no charge, and allows no interest.
5. The Bank does not allow any account to be overdrawn.
6. The Bank sends out Bills and Hoondies for acceptance and for payment in Bombay, taking the notarial step in case of non-acceptance or of non-payment.
7. The Bank collects Drafts, Cheques &c. payable in Bombay.
8. The Bank requires that Bills, Notes &c. (not being demands at sight) intended for realization by the Bank, be sent in at least one day before the due date.
9. The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Bank or other Stock Certificates, and realizes Interest and Dividends on such as are payable in Bombay, free of charge for constituents.

Cash Credits and Loans on Security of Deposit.

1. No credit or loan granted for a less sum than 500 Rupees.
2. No money paid or received after 4 P. M.
3. The Bank furnishes Blank Cheques and Pass Books.
4. No credit to be overdrawn.

N. B.—It is particularly requested, that parties will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, all such entries will be made by the Bank on the Books being sent in to be written up.

The Bank does not correspond on matters relating to current Accounts or Deposits; parties are therefore requested to transact their business with the Bank in person or by their agents.

Post Bills.

Granted upon written application free of charge, payable at 3 days sight.

Advances on Deposit in Cash Credit or Loans not exceeding 3 months.

CURRENT.

	Rate of advance.	Interest charged.
On deposit of Govt. 5 pr. ct. Stock receipts	110 per. ct.	6 per. ct.
5 per cent Promissory Notes.....	110 ,,	6 ,,
4 Do. do. Sa. Rs.. / 4 Do. do. Co's ,,	90 ,,	6 ,,
Accepted Govt. Bills.	95 ,,	6 ,,
Mint certificates.....	95 ,,	6 ,,
Gold & Silver Bullion	95 ,,	
Metals	3-4th of approved value	6½ ,,
Other Goods.....	Ditto	8 ,,

Discount.

On Govt. Bills..... 6 per cent
On Private Bills and Notes..... at or within 3 mths. 7 ,,

N. B.—Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period prior to their maturity. and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bills may have to run.

Transfers of Shares.

1. Shares are transferrable by endorsement of the Proprietor on the Certificates, such endorsement specifying the name of the party to whom the transfer is to be made.
2. Transfer must be registered at the Bank and the Registry noted by the proper Officer before they are effectual.
3. Powers of Attorney empowering a Firm to receive Dividends and transfer Bank Stock must specify the name of each individual partner, and may authorize any or all of them to act.

The following form is approved by the Bank.

Insert the name designation and place of residence of the party in full length.

"Know all men by these presents that I, A. B. ——— ——— of ———
"have made, nominated constituted, and appointed, and
"do hereby make, nominate, constitute and
"appoint C. D. E. F. and G. H., Agents and
"Co-partners at ——— ——— under the firm
"of ——— ——— ——— or any or either
"of them and the Survivor or Survivors of
"them jointly and severally my true and law-
"ful Attornies and Attorney for me and in
"my name, &c. &c. &c,"

4. Powers of Attorney if signed in Great Britain or in any place where stamps are rendered necessary by law, must be executed on stamped paper,

Hours of Business.

From 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Loans on Deposit and Cash-credits granted, and applications to release deposits and to close accounts until..... 3 P. M.

Receipts and payments on Cash-credits and Deposit accounts.....	4 ,, ,,
Government Bills discounted....	3 ,, ,,
Private bills and notes for discount received until (received after 1 P. M. for the following day).....	1 ,, ,,
Post Bills granted.....	3 ,, ,,
All other business transacted until	4 ,, ,,

Holidays.

Christmas and Good Friday.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. W. CARGILL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th March 1841.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th April 1841.

W. Escombe Esq. is directed to assume charge of his appointment of acting opium agent and superintendent of stationery from the 16th instant. C. Sims Esq. having obtained leave of absence from that date.

Bombay Castle, 14th April 1841.

P. Scott Esq. returned to his duty in the Bombay civil service, in the Honorable the Company's steamer "Victoria" on the 12th February last, with permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank.

Captain R. St. John, deputy post master in the Decan, is allowed leave of absence under section XI. of the absentee regulations, to proceed to the presidency, for a period of 21 days, on private affairs.

Assistant surgeon F. W. Watkins, civil surgeon at Nassick, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st to the 21st proximo, to proceed to the presidency, to undergo an examination in the Mahratta language, his duties being performed, during his absence, by assistant surgeon Seaward.

J. Gordon Esquire returned to his duty in the Bombay civil service, on the Hon'ble Company's Steamer "Victoria" on the 10th instant, with permission of Hon'ble the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank.

The Reverend Charles Tombs having arrived at Bombay on board the steamer "Victoria" on the 10th instant, pursuant to his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, is admitted an assistant chaplain on the ecclesiastical department of this presidency.

The Reverend Charles Tombs is appointed chaplain at Sholapoor.

A. C. Stuart Esq. returned to his duty in the Bombay civil service, in the Hon'ble Company's Steamer "Victoria" on the 10th instant, with permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank.

Lieutenant Burke, assistant to the superintendent of roads and tanks, is allowed an extension to the 30th instant. of the leave of absence granted to him on the 10th ultimo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
W. R. MORRIS,
Secretary to Government.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle 18th April 1841.

Mr. W. Escombe, first assistant to the collector of Dharwar, is allowed an extension for one month. of the leave of absence granted to him on the 6th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 9th April 1841.

Mr. Keays, first assistant to the collector of Kaira, is permitted to remain in the districts, on deputation, for a further period of four months.

Mr. P. Stewart, collector of Poona, is permitted to remain in the districts, on deputation, from the expiration of the period of four months allowed under date the 12th October last, until his return to the head station.

Bombay Castle, 14th April 1841.

Mr. J. Pyne, collector of customs and land revenue, Bombay, is allowed leave of absence, agreeably to the provisions of the absentee rules, for three months from the 10th instant, to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. A. C. Stuart, to be third assistant to the collector and magistrate of Ahmedabad.

Mr. M. Larkins, acting first assistant to the collector in Khandesh, is placed in permanent charge of the talookas of Sowda, Nassirabad, Arrawud and Jaunnair.

The leave of absence for one month granted to Mr. H. P. Malet, first assistant collector in Khandesh, is to commence from the 3d, instead of the 1st ultimo, and is further extended to the date of the departure of the next steamer for Suez.

Mr. G. Coles, acting sub-collector of Broach, is permitted to remain out in the districts, on deputation, for a further period of four months, to complete the Jammabundy settlement of the Hansot and Uklesur purgunnas.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, *Chief Secy.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th April. 1841.

Commander Carless, of the Indian navy, commanding the steam Flotilla on the river Indus, is permitted to visit the presidency, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 14th April. 1841.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Captain G. G. Malet, of the 3d regiment light cavalry, in the office of superintendent and commandant of Balmeer.

Lieutenant C. Cruttenden, of the Indian Navy, is confirmed in the situation of assistant to the political agent at Aden.

Captain W. G. Duncan, of the 24th regiment native infantry, is appointed assistant to the political agent in Cutch.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th April 1841.

Under the provisions of Regulation VI of 1834, the civil courts of the native judicial functionaries of the Poona zilla will be closed for a period of six weeks from the 16th instant.

The judges of the sudder dewanee adawlut have issued, a commission, bearing date the 7th instant, to Abbajee Bhyrow Jomray, authorizing him to practise as a vakeel in the court of the sudder ameen at Indapoor, in the Poona zillah.

The judges of the sudder dewanee adawlut have issued a sunnud, bearing date the 25th ultimo, to Eduljee Muncherjee, appointing him moonsiff in the zillah of Surat.

Bombay Castle, 14th April 1841.

The judges of the sudder dewanee adawlut have issued sunnuds, bearing date the 25th ultimo. to the undermentioned officers.

Muthoradass Pranwullubdass, to be moonsiff of Veerumgaum, in the Ahmedabad zillah

Mulharbhae Bhaceba, to be moonsiff of Gogo, in the Ahmedabad zillah.

Muncharam Gokuldass, to act as moonsiff at Ahmedabad.

Mr. J. Gordon, is appointed to act as assistant judge and session judge at Surat.

The Hon'ble the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature have been pleased to make the following arrangements.

J. L. Philipps Esq. to resume charge of the offices of registrar of the equity and admiralty sides, prothonotary on the plea side, clerke of the papers reading clerk and keeper of the records and muniments of the Supreme Court, and examiner to the Court for the relief of insolvent debters, from the 12th instant.

O. W. Ketterer Esquire to be clerk to the Hon'ble Sir Thomas Erskine Perry, Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court, from the 10th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secretary to Government

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 7th April 1841.

No. 226 of 1841.—By a Resolution passed in the Political Department under date the 3rd instant, Mr. Assistant Surgeon A. H. Leith was appointed to the Medical charge of the Political Agency in Lower Scind, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India.

Bombay Castle, 9th April 1841.

N. 227 of 1841.—The undermentioned Officers are appointed a Committee, to inspect and report on certain Tents made up at Ahmedabad, under the Superintendence of Lieutenant Threshie, with materials manufactured in that collectorate, viz.

The Commissary General.
" Quarter Master Genral.
" Acting Senior Commissary of Ordnance.

No. 228 of 1841.—The promotion of Lieutenant J Ash, of the Regiment of Artillery, to the Brevet rank of Captain, by General Order No. 155, dated 5th ultimo, is hereby cancelled, that Officer's name having been included with those of other Officers promoted, by an oversight.

No. 229 of 1841.—A Field Detachment Order dated Kotra 1st ultimo, nominating Captain J. Jackson of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to receive charge of the Treasure Chest at that station, is confirmed.

No. 230 of 1841.—The following promotion is made. 21*st Regiment N. I.*

Ensign F. Cuerton to be Lieutenant, vice Welstead retired *Date of rank, 17th December* 1840.

The undermentioned Officer to be ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, vice Cuerton promoted.

	Rank as Ensign in the Regiment.	Army.
Not arrived.—Alexander Popham Barker.....	17th Mar 1841.	12th Dec. 1840.

Bombay Castle, 10th April 1841.

No. 231 of 1841.—Assistant Apothecary De Cruz, attached to the Euphrates Flotilla, but now on sick certificate at the Presidency, is transferred to the Military Department, and placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Bombay Castle, 12th April 1841.

No. 232 of 1841—Acting Corporal Sub-Assistant Overseer G. New, doing duty under the Executive Engineer at Mhow, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for the purpose of being remanded to his Regiment.

No. 223 of 1841.—The Field Army Orders by Major General Brooks, Commanding Scind Force, dated 22nd November last, placing Captain H. C. Teasdale, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, under the orders of the Assistant Commissary General, is confirmed.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, 2d April 1840.

No 62 of 1841.—*Promotions.*—*27th Regiment Native Infantry.*—Senior Ensign Arthur Howlett to be Lieutenant, vice Studdy deceased; date of commission 21st March 1841,

Senior Ensign Hamilton Hall McLeod to be Lieutenant, vice Myine resigned; date of commission 30th March 1841,

Gentlemen Cadets for the Cavalry and Infantry arrived at Madras on the 31st Ultimo, are admitted on the Establishment and promoted to the rank of Cornet and Ensign respectively, leaving the dates of their commissions to be settled hereafter.

Cavalry.
Mr. Henry Acton.
Infantry.
Mr. George Sanders Meyers.

Lieutenant A. T. Allan of Her Majesty's 57th Regiment, is to be considered as having been an Aid-de-Camp on the Staff of Major General J. Allan, C. B. during the period the latter Officer held the temporary Command of the Army of this Presidency.

Assistant Surgeon J. T. Donne, M. D. is permitted to enter on the general duties of the Army.

Resignation.—Lieutenant O. G. Smith of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, the Service of the East India Company, from the 30th April 1841.

Lieutenant Colonel V. Mathias of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to reside at Midnapore under the Bengal Presidency, during the remaining portion of the leave granted him in G. O. G. 15th January 1841, No. 7.

Leave confirmed—Granted by the Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca on the 9th March 1841, to Major G. Hutchinson of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, Commanding the Troops at Penang, to visit Madras on urgent private affairs, and to be absent from his Station for 6 months from the date of embarkation.

Lieutenant C. H. Cese of the 22d Regiment Native Infantry is permitted to return to Europe on sick certificate.

No. 63 of 1841.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the addition of a Writer to the fixed Hospital Establishment of European Regiments, at the pay of Rupees 24 per mensem in Garrison, and Rupees 5 additional when marching or on actual field service to have effect from 1st May Proximo.

GENERAL ORDERS BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR ROBERT H. DICK. K. C. B. AND K. C. H. COMMANDING THE ARMY IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters: Chuntry Plain, 1st April 1841.

The Officer Commanding the Army in Chief directs to be notified that Veterinary Pupils are to be held responsible for all instruments in their charge and are to be put under stoppages not exceeding half their pay to replace any that may be lost or injured through neglect;—before a Veterinary Pupil is put under stoppages, a report is to be made to the Adjutant General for submission to the Commander in Chief,

Farriers who carelessly lose or injure Veterinary instruments, must be dealt with by Court Martial or they may be permitted to replace them under provisions of G. O. C. C. 28th February 1840.

2d April 1841.

Appointment.—Lieutenant L. McQueen of the 2d L. C. to act as Aid-de-Camp to Major General Sir Robert H. Dick, K. B. and K. C. H. Commanding the Army in Chief, from 10th March 1841.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th April 1841,

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following Notifications dated the 29th Ultimo, issued under the orders of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, of the 1st Instant.

NOTIFICATION.

FORT WILLIAM SECRET DEPARTMENT.

THE 29TH MARCH 1841.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following copies of reports from Brigadier Shelton, Commanding the forces lately ordered into the Nazian Valley to co-erce the refractory tribe called the Sungoo Khail, a service which has been performed with a degree of perseverance during, and exertion, highly creditable to the Brigadier and the Officers and men under his command.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Camp Nazian Valley, 24th February, 1841.

TO MAJOR GENERAL ELPHINSTONE.

Comg. in Affghanistan,
on his march towards Cabool, via Peshawur.

SIR,—I have the honor to report to you that at the requisition of the Envoy and Minister at the Court of Shah Soojah ool Moolk for a force to co-erce a refractory Tribe called the Sungho Kheil, inhabiting the Nazian Valley, I marched from Jellalabad on the morning of the 21st instant with the Troops noted in the margin, in progress to Beshboolaq. I arrived there on the 23d and was joined by Captain Ferris' Corps of Jazilchees and the 3d Regiment of Jan Baz. I left Beshboolaq with the force under my command, at 4 o'clock this morning, and entered the Sarobi Pass, leading into the Nazian Valley, soon after day break, according to the following disposition. Two hundred of the Jazilchees un-

Detachment of Sappers and Miners.
Ditto 1 Troop 1st Brigade of Horse Artillery with 4 Guns.
H. M's 44th Regiment and 27th Regt. N. I.
Troops of H. M. Shah Soojah ool Moolkh.
Detachment of Mountain Train.
1 Squadron 2d Cavalry.
3d Infantry Regiment.
1st Corps of Jan Baz Cavalry.

der Hyder Alli, Native Commandant, on the left flank, to move along the high ground closing the Valley on the East side, the remainder of the Corps under the Command of Captain Ferris on my extreme right, to take the enemy on the left flank, two Companies of H. M's. 44th Regt. and two Companies of the 27th Regt. N. I.. supported by two Companies of the former Corps and one of the latter, with two six-pounders, the former under the Command of Capt. Scott and the latter of Capt. Swayne, of H. M's. 44th Regt. to crown and move along the heights to the right, on the west side of the Valley. I myself, with the main body, composed of the remaining Companies of H. M's 44th under Lieut. Col. Mackrell, and of the 27th Regt. N. I. under Lieutenant Colonel Palmer, with two guns under Captain Nicholl, of the Horse Artillery, supported by the 1st Regiment of Jan Baz under Lieut. Golding and a Squadron of Shah's 2nd Cavalry under Lieut. Mayne, proceeded up the centre of the Valley, Captain Craigie, with the Shah's 3d Infantry Regiment, the Mountain Train under Captain Backhouse, 3d Jan Baz under Lieutenant Dowson, and a numerous body of Ooloos or Moolkeahs, made a considerable detour and entered the Valley of the eastern pass.

The more unfortunate position of Captain Ferris with his Corps on the extreme right brought him in immediate contact with the enemy as they were driving off their herds and flocks and retiring with their women and children, and as these were inclining over to the left side of the Valley to get out of his reach, the party of two hundred under Hyder Alli, Native Commandant, very opportunely met them from that side, when most of the cattle fell into our hands and several men were killed and wounded on both sides, a party of Jan Baz under Lieutenant Golding, made a successful charge amongst the fugitives and killed several.

The conduct of Captain Ferris and the men of his Corps was conspicuous throughout the day they attacked the enemy with great gallantry and pursued with determined bravery over almost inacessible heights, driving the enemy before them under a galling fire, as did also the parties under Captains Scott and Swayne. I much regret that Captain Ferais' Corps have suffered some loss. Several Companies of Her Majesty's 44th Regt. and 27th Regt. N. I. were out during the day on skirmishing parties, and on every occasion displayed a conspicuous bravery that ensured success.

A few men held out in two Forts and obliged me to blow open the gates, which was effectually accomplished by Lieutenant Pigou of the Engineers, supported by the Light Company of H. M's. 44th Regt. under Capt. Robinson. It is to me a source of deep regret to have to report that the second occasion proved fatal to Lieutenant Pigou, who was blown up and killed on the spot, and his body thrown a distance of eighty yards by the sudden explosion of the powder bags—the cool intrepidity with which he performed this trying duty does credit to his memory; in him the service has lost a talented and promising young Officer.

The Nazian Valley, which is about eight miles in length, is studded with Forts from one extremity to the other, some of them are formidable positions. The advance of the Troops was one continued course of success, and by one o'clock nearly the whole of this formidable Valley and all the Forts, too numerous te enumerate, were in our possession.

Lieutenant Colonel Mackrell, Commanding H. M's. 44th Regiment and Lieutenant Colonel Palmer, Commanding the 27th Regiment N. I. are entitled to my best thanks for the steady support they afforded while advancing.

I am greatly indebted to my Major of Brigade, Captain Grant, and to Captain Bellow, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, for the zeal and attention they displayed and the able assistance they rendered me throughout the day.

I have to acknowledge the important services of Captain Paton, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General who accompanied me as Field Engineer, and who conducted the right column of attack under Captain Scott, with a skill and judgment highly creditable to that Officer.

I am indebted to Captain Douglas, Assistant Adjutant General, who volunteered to accompany the column, for his able assistance.

Captain Bulderson, of the 16th Regiment N. I. who also volunteered his services, made himself generally useful.

I should not do justice to Captain Hopkins, of the Shah's Service, did I not notice the zeal evinced by this Officer in volunteering to accompany his own Corps, the 27th Regiment N. I. and who did good service with the right column of attack.

Lieutenant Towgood, Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is entitled to my best thanks for the excellent arrangements adopted for the necessary supplies.

The useful information and able assistance afforded by Captain Mackeson, Political Agent, greatly facilitated our success.

I have not yet receiv d the returns of Cassaulties, but which to the best of my information amount to about eight killed and twenty-five wounded; the loss on the part of the enemy has not been ascertained, but it is calculated they must have had from forty to fifty killed and wounded.

I propose advancing again to-morrow with a view to get possession of the southern extremity of the Valley.

I have the honor, &c.,
(Signed) J. SHELTON, *Brigr.*
Comdg. Force in the Nazian Valley.

To Major General Elphinstone C. B.
Commanding in Affghanistan.
on his march towards Cabool via Peshawur.

Camp Nazian Valley, 25th February, 1841.

Sir,—I have the honor to report that I left my Camp this morning at 6 o'clock and proceeded with a part of the Force up the Valley which contracts into a narrow defile lined with Forts, in many parts confined to the bed of the Nullah with precipitous rocky sides; the enemy appeared in small numbers on the tops of the Hills to the right and left, but retired as we advanced. After proceeding about three miles from the place where I had left the 3d Shah's Infantry Regiment yesterday we came to an open cultivated space studded with Forts, apparently forming the Southern extremity of the Nazian Valley. From this point another Valley winds round to the South West, lined with Forts and to the left a narrow defile with perpendicular sides, the width of the bed of the Nullah leads into an uninhabited Valley running South East, in which only one dilapidated tower is visible.

The absence of all information with regard to the nature of the Valley, its extent or difficulties ten led to render an advance through such formidable defiles somewhat appaling. The skill displayed by the flanking parties in surmounting and crowning almost inaccessible heights removed every obstacle by thus taking the Forts in reverse and deterring the enemy from retaining possession from the certainty of being sur rounded without hope of escape by having their retreat cut off

The number of Forts now in our possession amount to eighty four. It is my painful duty to report the death of Captain Douglas, Assistant Adjutant General; a party of the enemy fired upon us while advancing and unfortunately shot him dead by my side, Captain Douglas was a a talented officer, of much experience, and is a real loss to the service; I the more deplore the death of this excellent officer as it was the only casualty that occurred this day.

My present advanced position is about twelve miles from the entrance of the Valley.

Herewith I beg to enclose a Return of Killed. Wounded, and Missing on the 24th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. SHELTON, *Brigdr.*
Comdg. the Force in the Nazian Valley.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Force under the Command of Brigadier J. Shelton, in the attack on the Nazian Valley on the 24th February 1841.
Camp Nazian Valley, 24th February 1841.

	CORPS.	Engineers	Her Majesty's 44th Regiment	3d Infantry Regiment H. M. S. F.	Jazeelchie Regiment	1st Regiment of Jan Baz	Total
Killed.	Captains.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lieutenants.	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Subadars.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jemadars.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pinjabashies.	0	9	0	0	0	9
	Dubashies.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Havildars.	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Naicks.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Drummers.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Privates Sepoys and Sowars.	0	0	0	6	1	7
	Horses.	0	0	0	0	7	7
Wounded.	Subadars.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jemadars.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pinjabashies.	0	0	0	0	21	21
	Dubashies.	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Havildars.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Naicks.	0	0	1	2	0	3
	Drummers.	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Privates, Sepoys and Sowars.	0	1	1	18	3	23
	Horses.	0	0	0	0	19	19
Missing.	Sepahees.	0	0	0	5	0	5

Name of Officer Killed.
Lieut. Pigou, of Engrs.

Exd.

(Signed) Wm. GRANT, Capt.
Major of Brigade.
(Signed) J. SHELTON, Brgdr.
Comrng. the Force in the Nazian Valley,
(True Copies)
T. H. MADDOCK.
Secy, to the Govt. of India.

FORT WILLIAM.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.
THE 29TH MARCH 1841.

General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council has not at an earlier period published for general information, the result of a bold and successful attack made on the 1st of December last, on the force of the insurgent Brahooees near Kotra, in the Hills adjoining Cutchee, by a Detachment under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Marshall, in consequence of not having received the ordinary official reports of the action; but in the absence of such reports, His Lordship in Council will no longer refrain from giving publicity to such Official accounts as have reached Government of that brilliant affair, and has been pleased to direct the publication of the following Documents, being Extracts from, and Copies of Lieutenant Colonel Marshall's Detachment Orders of the 2nd, and Major General Brooks' Field Army Orders of the 6th of December, 1840. In publishing these Orders, His Lordship in Council is happy to express his high approbation of the spirit and gallantry of the Troops employed in this successful attack.

By Order, &c.
T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Camp Kotrah, 2nd December, 1840.
Field Detachment Orders by Lieutenant Colonel Marshall.

It is with feelings of the highest gratification, that the Lieutenant Colonel Commanding this small force, expresses his admiration of the truly steady, brave and soldier-like conduct of the Troops under his Command, in the attack yesterday morning, on the Camp of Nusseer Khan, Nothing could have been better executed. To Captain Teasdale, Commanding a detail of 500 men, composed of the 2d Grenadiers and 25th N. I., his most greteful thanks are due, the difficulty of the pass he had to force before getting into position in rear of the enemy's Camp, reflects the highest credit on all hands and it is only to be regetted, that the nature of the ground and the guide losing the way in the dark, prevented this brave body of men from arriving at their post earlier; as the chances are that, in that case the object of the General Commanding us might have been effected. To Captain Boyd and his little band the Lieutenant Colonel returns his warmest thanks, and requests he will explain to his Detachment the highest opinion he has of their bravery.

The Lieutenant Colonel has not words to express his sense of the service rendered to him by Captain Ennis, in taking 200 men, through the most difficult ground he ever saw, which was praise worthy in the extreme, and by this movement the enemy were outflanked and returned into the mouths of our guns, and of a brave body of the 2d Grenadiers, by which means a number were slain, and 132 made prisoners.

Captain Rebenack is assured by the Lieutenant Colonel, that he highly appreciated the steady and soldier-like way in which he led on the Light Company. To Captain Jackson also his thanks are due for his steady conduct. In fact the Lieutenant Colonel must conclude by expressing his warmest thanks to all arms employed, and requests this order may be explained to the different Detachments as early as possible. To Lieutenant Pruen, the Lieutenant Colonel has to return his warmest thanks for the practice he made with his guns, nothing could have been better done, and he trusts he may long have that active Officer under his command.

The Lieutenant Colonel has now to return his warmest thanks to Captain Smith, A. D. C. to the General Commanding, for his truly useful services with the Irregular Horse. To Captain Wallace, the Lieutenant Colonel begs to return his thanks for his activity in gaining information of the enemy when we were in position.

The Lieut. Colonel now concludes with saying that he never wishes to lead braver men into the field, for braver cannot be found.

The strength and nature of the Enemy's position must have been plain to all who observed it.

It is now his painful duty to express his deep regret at the loss he has sustained in the death of Lieut. Lodge; a braver, steadier, or better Regimental Staff Officer there never was, and the Lieut. Colonel is convinced his memory will be lasting with his brother officers and men.

The brave fellows killed have met a soldier's death—one of glory; the wounded, the Lieut. Colonel on visiting the Hospital this morning, was happy to find in good spirits, although some of them were severely wounded.

The Lieut. Colonel returns thanks to Doctors Jephson and Knight for their kindness to the wounded.

(Signed) T. MARSHALL, Lieut. Col.
Commanding Field Detachment.

Return of Killed, Wounded and Missing of a Field Detachment under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel T. Marshall, 25th Regiment N. I., in Acting with Nusseer Khan's Army on the 1st instant.
Camp near Kotra,—December, 1840.

		25th Regiment N. I. Killed	25th Regiment N. I. Wounded, severely	25th Regiment N. I. Ditto slightly	Detachment 2d Gredr. Regiment Killed	Detachment 2d Gredr. Regiment Wounded, severely	Detachment 2d Gredr. Regiment Ditto, slightly	Detachment 21st Regiment N. I. Killed	Detachment 21st Regiment N. I. Wounded, severely	Detachment 21st Regiment N. I. Ditto, slightly	Detachment 21st Regiment N. I. Ditto, mortally, since dead	Detail of the 5th Compy. Gol. Bn. Killed	Detail of the 5th Compy. Gol. Bn. Wounded, severely	Detail of the 5th Compy. Gol. Bn. Ditto, slightly	Detachment Irregular Horse Killed	Detachment Irregular Horse Wounded, severely	Detachment Irregular Horse Ditto, slightly	Total Killed and Wounded
	Colonel.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lieutenant Colonel.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Major.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Captains.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Lieutenants.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Ensigns.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Staff.	Adjutant.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Quarter Master.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Assistant Surgeon.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subadar Majors.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subadar.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jemedars.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1st Hospital Assistant.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2nd Ditto Ditto.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Havildars.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Drummers.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Fifers.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Buglers.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rank and File.	Naiques.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Privates.	1	7	2	2	6	2	4	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
	Total.	1	7	2	2	6	2	4	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
	Horsemen.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

(Signed) T. MARSHALL, Lieut. Col. *Comg. Field Detacht.*

(COPY.)
Field Army Orders by Major General Brooks, Commanding the Forces in Sinde.
Camp Sukkur, 6th December. 1840.

Major General Brooks has much satisfaction in notifying to the Troops composing the Field Army the signal success which has attended that portion of it stationed at Kotra under Lieutenant Colonel Marshall.

The Major General having received authentic intelligence that Nusseer Khan, with the Garrison of Kelat about 4,000 men, had been encamped in a strong position in the hills within 8 miles of Kotra, and that reinforcements to the extent of many thousands were on the road from Thuli to join him, directed Lieutenant Smith, 15th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, and Acting A. D. C. to the Major General to proceed express to Lieutenant Colonel Marshall's Camp with orders for the Lieutenant Colonel to attack the Khan in his position. Lieutenant Smith left this at 2 o'clock on the 28th ultimo, and although his progress was greatly impeded by falling in with a large body of the enemy's Cavalry who followed and fired on him for several miles, he succeeded in reaching Lieutenant Colonel Marshall's Camp on the morning of the 30th, completing a march of 150 miles in 38 hours. The attack was made the following morning at daylight, by Lieutenant Colonel Marshall, at the head of 900 Infantry, of the 2d Grenadiers, 21st and 25th Regiments, Commanded by Captains Boyd, Ennis, and Teasdale, with 60 Irregular Horse under Lieutenant Smith, and two guns under Lieutenant Pruen.

The enemy were completely surprised. Nusseer Khan with two followers escaped on foot at the first alarm, but his Chiefs and followers made a long and desperate defence; nor was it until four of the principal Chiefs and upwards of 500 men were left dead on the field, and nearly the whole of the rest put to flight: that the enemy's Chief Commander Meer Bohur with his son, six other Chiefs and 132 of their bravest followers, surrendered themselves prisoners. The whole of the enemy's baggage and a large quantity of arms fell into our hands.

The loss on our side, considering the obstinate nature of the conflict, was wonderfully small, Lieutanant Lodge, 25th Regt. 1 Havildar, and 9 Rank and File killed; 2 Havildars an 28 Rank and File wounded.

The Major General returns his best thinks to, and sincerely congratulates Lieutenant Colonel Marshell, the European and Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, on this brilliant achievement.

The services of Captain Boyd, 2d Grenadiers Captain Ennis, 21st Regiment, Captain Teasdale of the 25th Regiment, and Lieutenant Pruen of the Artillery, deserve particular praise, and will be brought to the notice of His Excellency the Commander in Chief. The services of Lieutenant Smith deserves the Major General's warmest praise not only for his gallantry in the field, which was conspicuous, but for the determined perseverance and courage which he displayed in pressing on, despite of fatigue, and the dangers which surrounded him in a country occupied by the enemy, so as to deliver his despatches to Colonel Marshall in time to ensure the instructions they contained being carried into effect, before the arrival for the re-inforcements expected by the enemy, which would have rendered the attempt impracticable.

(True Copy.)
(Signed) T. DONNELLY, *Captain,*
Asst. Adjt. Genl. Sinde.

(True Copies,)
T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India
Republished by Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY.
Secretary to Government.

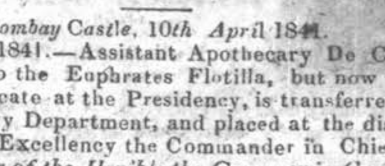
Military Arrivals and Departures.

Arrivals.

April 10th.—Lieut Thos. S. Moore, H. M. 41st Regt., from Europe.
do. 12th. Ensign Younghusband, 9th Regt. N. I., from Sea.
do. 14th. Lieut. H. Rudd, 5th Regt N. I. from Sukkur.
do. do. Major G. Taylor, N. V. Bat., from Mahabulishwar.
do. do. Lieut. J. P. Barr, G. P. B., from Kaira.

Departures.

April 14th.—Capt. A. N. Aitchison, Irregular Horse, to Mahabulishwar.
do. 15th. Lieut. J. Rose, 15th Regt N. I. to Poonah.
do. do. Lieut. H. Pottinger, 15th Regt. N. I., to Ahmednugger.
do. do. Ensign A. Morris, 4th Regt. N. I. to Baroda.
do. do, Capt. J. Mellor, 20th Regt. N. I., to Malligaum.



Marine Department.

Bombay Castle, 10th April 1841.

No. 36 1841.—Assistant Apothecary De Cruz, attached to the Euphrates Flotilla, but now on sick certificate at the Presidency, is transferred to the Military Department, and placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to dispatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 1st of May next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILLE, Lieut. Col.
Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 12th March 1841.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with the Mail to Suez, on Saturday the 23rd May.

It is also intended to despatch a Steam Frigate with the Overland mail, via Suez, on Saturday the 19th June, and again on Monday the 19th July; but Passengers cannot be accommodated in the usual manner, on these occasions.

The despatch of the ordinary monthly Packets will recommence on Wednesday the 1st September.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M MELVILLE, Lieut. Col.
Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 31st March 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

Arrivals.

April 15th, Ship Caledonia, J. F. Burn, Master, from Calcutta. *Passenger* —1 Parsee,

Do. Ship Rothschild, V. Luckett, Master, from Liverpool 29th October. *Passenger,*—Edward Ayers.

Do. Ship Wm. Sharples, W. H. Jones, Master. from Liverpool 6th December. *Passengers.* —35 Natives.

Do. Ship Lord Amherst, R. J. Hopkins, Master, from China left Macao Roads 13th Feb. *Passengers.*—Capt, Horton of H. H. 49th Mr. McMahon.

Sailed.

April 14th, Schooner Wild Irish Girl, A. Gerald, Master, to China.

Shipping in the Harbour.

E. I. C. Vessels.
Receiving Ship Hastings.
Brig.
Schooners.
Taptee.
Royal Tiger.
Palinurus.
Tigris.
Cutter.
Margaret.

E. I. C. Steamers.
Berenice.
Sesostris.
Hugh Lindsay.
Medusa.
Zenobia.
Auckland.

Merchant Vessels.

English.

Charles Grant.
Rossanna.
Champion.
Earl of Balcarras.
Hope.
Rothschild.
Sharples.
Countess of Loudon.
Charles Dumergue.
Olive Branch.
Wave.
Carnatic.
William Gillies.
Bucephalus.
Martha Ringway.

Country.

Cauderbux.
Pittamber Savoy.
Caroline.
Colonel Newal.
Essavie.
Maria.
Ruby.
Fanny.
Hydroose.
Alexander Robertson
Ruparell.
Hamoody.
Caroline.
Sophia.
Lady Grant.
Rutler.
Corsair.
Drongan.
Roopauiay.
Yatch Prince Regent.
Dawlut Savoy.
Malik-ool-Bahr.
Cursetjee Cawasjee.
Shaw Allum.
John.
Futtel Barry.
Brigand.
Victoria.
Kusrovie.
Dadaloy.
Solomon Shaw.
Memnon.
John William Dare.
Acasta.
Midas.
Juda Rahimon.
Lord Amherst.
Caledonia.

French.

LaAdele.
Brig LeDeux.

Arab.

Harsingar.
Lodense.
Hamonshaw.
Haze Kae bree

Portuguese.

Brig (War) Cassador Africano.
Brig Novo Viagente.

Domestic Occurrences.

BOMBAY.

Marriage.—At Byculla Church, on the 14th Instant, by the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, Major Cowper, of H. M. 18th Royal Irish to Annette, Eldest Daughter of W. Hodgson Esq. of Houghton House in the County of Cumberland.

CALCUTTA.

Births.

At Monghy, on the 20th March, the wife of J. P. Dessa, esq, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 1st April, the lady of Johannes Avdall, esq., of twin sons.

Deaths.

At Monghyr, on the 21st March, the infant daughter of J P Dessa, esq, of the convulsions.

At Calcutta, on Thursday, the 1st April, Mr. James Penny, of the barque *Berman,* (captain J Cleland,) aged 30 years.

MADRAS.

Births.—At Yelwall, on the 31st March, the Lady of A. N. Magrath, Esq. of a Son.

At Ootacamund, Neilgherries, on Wednesday the 31st March, the Lady of Captain E. Roberts, 49th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

At St. Thomas' Mount, on the 3d April, the Lady of Assistant Surgeon G. F. H. Eastall, of a Daughter.

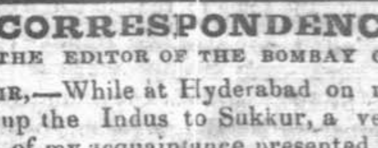
Deaths.] At Vishnoochuckrum, on the 21st March, Lieut. Albert Studdy, 27th Regt. M. N. I.

At Madras, on the 2d instant, Caroline Ann, youngest daughter of W. D. Shaw, Esq. Calcutta.

At Madras, on the 31st March, Mr. Benardino Mendes, aged 62 years and 5 months.

At John Pereira's, on the 1st of April, after a short illness of "Palsy," Rasa Shortt, widow of the late Conductor John Shortt, aged 35 years.

In Fort St. George, on the 28th March, at her Father's residence, Staff Key Serjeant J. Corn, Mrs. Susannah Martin, the wife of Conductor J. Martin, aged 37 years and 8 months.



CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—While at Hyderabad on my voyage up the Indus to Sukkur, a very holy man of my acquaintance presented me with a volume of ancient Chronicles apparently of this country.—The Holy Syud informed me that the volume had been obtained from

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Soumeeanee by some of his ancestors about two centuries ago, and that it was said to have been found among the effects of an European who landed there from a Ship and died.—It seems to me that the Book must have belonged to, and perhaps have been written by some Officer of Sir H. Middleton's, that renowned mariner having been cruising about the coast of Mekran almost at the period above mentioned.

The translations set forth in the Chronicles (from which I now send you an extract) bear a curious resemblance to some which have taken place in our own time, and if you think them worth publication, I shall be happy to furnish you with the remaining chapters.

I am Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
POLLY——P——.

SHIKARPORE, MARCH 1st 1841.

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHRONICLES OF THE COUNTRY OF THE PAGANS CALLED SINDY.

BOOK III.

CHAP. I.

And behold in these days one Bumble was commander of the host waring against the heathen at Sukkra, which is a pleasant village on the bank of a mighty river, nigh unto a stronghold of the Infidel styled of the Paynimry. Baker. Now Bumble was a very foolish officer, nevertheless those about him were sober God-fearing men, and the affairs of the army were conducted with order and discretion, so that the rulers were pleased to appoint Bumble to have dominion over other posts about him, and caused his authority to extend over all men from Sukkra even unto Koeeta, which is beyond the mountains. Many mighty men, yea! many men of renown and warlike deeds were set under him; and, notwithstanding that Bumble was so foolish, yet did the men even the men of war obey him, and conducted all things well according to the ancient usages and disciplines of war, in like manner as if their commander had been cunning in all things. Now the ruler of all the East, wrote certain letters unto Bumble with his own hand, and from this time forth Bumble, being very silly yea and exceeding foolish, waxed so mighty in his own conceit that none durst approach him rashly, and when he was in his cups filled with old wine and strong drink, and drunken withal as was his wont daily, surely did he blaspheme swaggering horribly: with bitter oath did he set forth the mighty deeds of valour which he purposed, to perform against the Heathen warriors. Howbeit for his exceeding foolishness and because of his wonderful strut and swagger they called him the beadle. Now in these days a certain Captain of the host even Smouch, a most mighty man of valour and cunning in the disciplines of war, did with those of his cohort, take a stronghold of Heathenese, wherein a multitude of fierce Saracens had shut themselves up, defying him. many of the Infidel did Smouch slay with the sword and all the remainder he put in bonds, not one escaped. And while Smouch and those with him performed this passage of arms, behold: there was present one Parolles, looking on at a distance (for he feared to come nigh unto the wall because the Pagans shot fast from within and slew divers of the men of Smouch). Now this Parolles in consequence of much swaggering was esteemed among the simple to be of exceeding valour; nevertheless he was a very scurvy rogue and his men were like unto him very poor filthy knaves. Howbeit he wrote unto Bumble surnamed the beadle saying that Smouch had not done his devoir knightly, neither had those of his cohort done battle manfully against the Paynimry. Now the cohort under command of Smouch was that called the 5th cohort, whereof the soldiers be dark-visaged and small in stature, but of exceeding great heart, valiant and hardy withal. And the beadle, being exceeding foolish and not considering what manner of man he was who did write these things unto him, straightway sent unto Smouch, saying, thou and thy cohort have done ill, thou oughtest assuredly to have slain all the Infidels with the sword. And anon he wrote also unto the chief Captain of all the host, saying, send here unto me another Captain and take the office of Smouch from him for he is not worthy to hold it. So another Captain came but he tarried not long, and after him again, Smouch commanded the cohort. And lo at the time the ruler of the East sent unto Sukkra a steward, to have care of the affairs of the state and to judge the Heathen, and increased his jurisdiction to extend over the country under the rule of Bumble from Sukkra even unto Koeeta. Now this steward's name was Belial: and behold! he was a man of sin, exceeding cunning in all villainies, a child of the Devil: howbeit for his honied words he was much esteemed of the ladies of the court of the Ruler of the East, and by reason of their commendation the Ruler held him in high repute. And Belial ruled over the men of peace even as Bumble had authority over the mighty men of war: but Belial being of exceeding cunning, straightway perceived Bumble to be an ass and incontinent, he put his hook in his nose and led him wither soever he listed. Nevertheless it came to pass on a certain night when Belial did eat bread with Bumble that the beadle did swagger and bray as he was wont to do, whereat Belial took occasion of offence and wrathful words passed between them. And Belial sent unto Bumble saying take thy weapon and come forth into the field and fight with me; and, when Bumble would have gone forth to fight with him, certain of the centurions arose and said unto him, "The ruler of the East hath set thee here over the hosts to war against the Infidels, likewise hath he appointed Belial to be over the men of peace and over the scribes, therefore it is not comely that thou should'st fight with the Steward and cause scandal in Christendom, and they constrained him, and from that time forth Belial sought occasion to destroy Bumble, and he sent a certain chief man of the country, a villain, like unto himself, among the Pagans round about, saying unto them whosoever will come before me and will set forth the misdeeds of Bumble and those under him, and will declare how they oppress the people, him will I greatly reward. Nevertheless no man came unto him for the officers of Bumble were well esteemed of the country folk. Now Belial was the father of lies, exceeding cunning in all manner of deceit, and when he could find no matter against Bumble, or against his officers, straightway he wrote unto the Ruler of the East saying: This Bumble surely oppresseth the people and all those under him do likewise; the burden is too grievous for the people to bear patiently, and multitudes from all parts of the country fall before me daily crying for help, and when I wrote unto Bumble touching these things he threatened me also with violence. For this Bumble and all under his command are men of wrath and their deeds be very evil; poor men have they beaten and robbed, nay! some of them have they wantonly slain; their wives and daughters have they taken from them by force and have ravished them; the dead bodies of their fathers have they torn from their graves and cast with derision into the river. If these things continue so, shortly will all the inhabitants of the land rise as one man and destroy us. In this wise also did Belial write unto Bumble and when the beadle, even Bumble, read the letter, he rent his clothes and was sore afraid, and he called together hastily the chief captains of his host, and said unto them, behold! what this man Belial doth lay to our charge, and he hath sent also unto the Ruler of the East saying "Into all these things have I enquired and find them but too true" help me now, oh! captains, in this straight—and the chief captains took counsel together to enquire into and seek out all those evil deeds whereof Belial had written, and they sent unto Belial saying, "who be those men who do lay such grievous accusations upon Bumble and upon the christian host? behold! we go daily to and fro in the cities, and in the camp, and we have not so much as heard of any of these things; tell us now therefore upon whose word thou hast condemned us. And Belial answered and said "shall ye judge Bumble and yourselves? ye be all rogues together. It is not lawful for one thief to try another" and the Captains sought diligently, and discovered the villainy of Belial, how he had sent among the Heathen to stir them up against Bumble offering bribes; and other lies and evil deeds of Belial did they discover, for they were great and manifold, and the Captains wrote an account thereof and sent it unto the ruler of the East—and the Ruler was wrath and said unto Belial, and unto Bumble, behold I honored you and lifted you up and set you on high over a province of the Pagans to rule them, whence comes it that ye have caused disorder and confusion and that ye quarrel with each? straightway amend your conduct or verily I will visit you with my sore displeasure, and unto Belial he moreover said thou hast wronged Bumble and his captains, and his host, now therefore confess thy fault ask pardon of them and speak them fair or otherwise thy stewardship shall pass from thee. So Belial being constrained, notwithstanding his proud stomach, humbled himself before Bumble and he wrote a letter unto him saying I have sinned in that I have told grievous lies of thee and of thine officers the accusations which I made against you and against them I myself did devise: pardon me now therefore, I pray you. And Bumble sent the letter to all the host. How be it, notwithstanding his manifold villainies because of his exceeding cunning and because he found favor in the eyes of the ladies of the household of the chief Rulers, Belial was retained in his Stewardship.

(*To be continued.*)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I trust to your impartiality and spirit of justice to give insertion to the following few remarks.

In the late affair that came before the Supreme Court there appears to have been a great deal more said than was at all relevant to the subject, whenever any person has an object to attain, it is the common practice, as followed by the most approved radical authorities to hide their interested motives under some talisman westward, suited to mislead those who have not a very strong perception of the fitness of things, and deceive those who have not an overkeen penetration in analyzing the motives that govern the generality of mankind. Now this has been particularly exemplified in the case before us, where instead of resting the question on its own merits, the parties have endeavoured to shield themselves from the consequences of their doubtful proceedings, by raising the war cry of an attack on the liberty of the Press, under cover of which the Judge is browbeaten and our Courts of Justice degraded in the eyes of the Natives. Now Sir, there is no one would be more ready than myself to stand by the liberties of my country even to the death, but when I find our principle of the constitutional fabric set up as the antagonist of another, when I find the liberty of the press raised as a rallying point from whence to attack the inviolability of (that equally sacred institution) a Court of Justice, I begin to suspect that there is something more here than meets the eye, and I soon discover that advantage is taken of this egis to screen from view the interested motives of those, who under pretence of defending the liberties of their country, are only aiming at private aggrandizement, I do not wish to enter into the merits or demerits of the case; but, strongly to protest against the degradation of constitutional principle as tools for the furtherance of the interests of individuals; let men argue or struggle for their several views, but let them not dismember the constitution for the attainment of their comparatively trifling end.

OBSERVER.



"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, April 16, 1841.

ARRIVED April 15, Ship *William Sharples*, W. H. Jones, Master, from Liverpool 6th December; Do Ship *Caledonia*, J. F. Burn, Master, from Calcutta 25th February; Do. Ship *Rothschild*, P. Luckett, Master, from Liverpool; Do. Ship *Lord Amherst*, R. J. Hopkins, Master, from China 13th February.

WE would call the attention of our Military readers to a very ingenious argument which we have extracted from the *Englishman* to prove that a Court Martial is not a Court of Record, as well as upon its power to imprison and fine. Should the Counsel, in Calcutta however be able to prove to the satisfaction of the Judges that it is a Court of Record, the fine against Colonel Walker as President cannot be maintained, but the precedent that Reporters have a right to attend and take notes at a Court Martial will be by no means affected. That is victoriously and clearly established.

WE have seen letters from Scinde which arrived from Bhaug yesterday. Nothing seems to have been heard from General Brook's Force since it went up the Pass. The only items of intelligence are that the 23rd Regiment was ordered to proceed from Bhaug to Sukker and the 6th Regiment to Dadur. A day or two now must give us intelligence of the arrival of the Field Force at Quetta, and there we shall probably learn whether it is to move on to Herat or not. After all the trouble that place has given us we should imagine our Envoy at the Court of Shah Shoojah would advise strong measures. Our money has evidently been spent in vain and a little force would not now be amiss, Yar Mahommed may for the minute be alarmed, but so long as he conducts the affairs of the Heraltee state we can never be sure of his amity, as he will be always ready to seize on every opportunity to annoy us and injure Shah Shoojah. We have all along expressed our opinion that the Shah of Persia has enough on his own hands just now without a foreign War and a crusade against the English. Report speaks of the extensive ramifications of the insurrection headed by his Uncle, and we have never yet heard any discredit thrown on the intelligence. We only hope there will be no half measures but whether the Persians intended to advance to Herat or not, that Kamran and Yar Mahommed will be taught to reverence the British name in the person of our Envoy, and if Major Todd's flight from Herat was caused by violence, that they will be made to suffer for their insolence, and find that we can use powder and ball as well as gold and silver.

THE extension of the Irish Voters by Lord Morpeth's Registration Bill to 5& Electors, we hail as an instalment of that extensive suffrage which we hope to see adopted throughout the United Kingdom. With no fear of being called Radical before our eyes we have never been satisfied with the working of the great Reform Bill. It still savours of the days of Toryism, and we fear corruption is no less prevalent at elections at Home than heretofore. An extensive number of Voters would in a measure obviate this evil, for though it may be easy to bribe a few, it would require mines of wealth to bribe a large constituency, while even promises must fail when obliged to be spread among so many. We see a contemporary laments over "an increased constituency" but we have no fears that our countrymen will abuse the rights conferred on them by the legislature, and we must never forget that everyman whatever his station, has a stake in the welfare of his country. Some years back in the days of the Regency we should have been glad of any measure that would have ridded us of Green Bags Ex-officio informations and all the inquisitory paraphernalia of the Liverpool and Castlereagh Cabinets. We have since progressed and as the public have increased in knowledge a clamour for popular rights has naturally arisen and must be satisfied. We do not go the lengths of Universal Suffrage, but the spirit of free institutions is abroad and men will not be content to have no voice in the election of representatives by whom they are taxed, and it is a folly in these days to deny that every free born Briton should have a voice in electing the legislators whose fiat he is bound to obey. Property does not always imply respectability or talent, and the poor voter may be more intelligent and conscientious than his richer neighbour. The great bulk of any Nation are the poor, and we would advocate the smallest possible property qualification, which we are convinced would go far to revenue the lavish and wretched legislation talked of by our contemporary, who seems to have a most conservative dread of the onward march of democracy, and who though a champion for the rights of the Press would narrow a constituency and abridge the people of their rights as freemen. We have no dread of the removal "of the land marks of the Registry" or that legislation will be extinguished altogether by the extension of the franchise, and we only hope that the tardy justice which is thus proposed for Ireland may not only be adopted there, but throughout the united Kingdom. With regard to a dissolution of Parliament and a change of Ministry taking place if Lord Morpeth's question be not carried, we much question if another stable Ministry could now be formed. There is a defection in the Camp of the Conservatives, the great Duke is too infirm for office, while Sir Robert Peel is openly attacked by some of his former most strenuous supporters. We have no doubt of the desire for power among the Tories, but we question their unity of purpose and an union of the most talented men of each party would like all ill assorted matches end in misery and separation. We have said thus much upon the first Parliamentary struggle of the Session which we trust the Whig Ministry will carry through, and believe also maugre all sinister predictions that there will be no frustration of our Policy in the event, and that we shall shortly receive such accounts from China as will rejoice the Tea Tables of all the elderly Ladies in the United Kingdom and cause them to drink Lord Palmerston's health and success to his Foreign Policy in "the cheering cup that soothes but not inebriates."

OUR Contemporary of the *Times* in an article headed "Egypt" in his last issue, canvasses the Firman of the Sultan of the date of the 13th of February, and terms it harsh, tyrannical and unjust, and shews his Tory or Conservative predilections in an attack on Lord Palmerston's Foreign Policy, and on Lord Ponsonby our Plenipotentiary at the Sublime Porte. He considers the Firman as the entire manufacture of the latter "breathing as it does of the "rancorous and vindictive spirit which "he has ever manifested towards "Mahomed Ali." Now this is going great lengths on very slender grounds. In the first place there is an assumption that the Firman of the Sultan is "the work of the Foreign Ambassadors at Constantinople and if not in "the main framed by Lord Ponsonby, "must have met the full sanction of the "English Plenipotentiary." Here we say is a very sweeping assumption. Has the Sultan no Cabinet, or is he so entirely under the tutelage of the Foreign Ambassadors as to be directed by them, and even in that case would the Envoys of the other great powers sit quietly while Lord Ponsonby dictated terms to Mahommed Ali? If the Firman be harsh, what provocation induced it? Had Ibrahim Pacha marched on Constantinople would his terms to his legitimate Sovereign have been half so moderate? Did not Mahommed Ali aim at nothing less than the entire subversion of the Turkish Empire, and would he not have succeeded but for England? Væ victis!! Mahomed Ali's conduct to the Mamelukes declares what his tender mercies would have been if he had succeeded, and now because the Tiger is baffled in his spring and fallen into the toils, shall he not be caged and watched and warded? What will the line of conduct pursued towards Napoleon by the magnanimous allies when they sent him to Elba, and imposed the hardest conditions upon the man to whom Mahomed Ali has been likened? As our Brother of the *Times* is avowedly a Conservative, we are surprized he is not a Legitimatist. The Sultan is the descendant of Mahomet, and his line at least dates to as remote a period as any European Sovereign. Egypt was conquered by Amrou the renowned, and has ever since been an appanage of the Turkish Empire, and why? because a fortunate Vassal taking advantage of the troubles of the Parent State, attempts not only an independence but the subjection of his Master, why should he not be reduced within the bounds of such authority as is delegated to any other Pacha of the Turkish State, when the Sovereign power is again in the ascendant? The very fact of Mahomed Ali's sueing for the hereditary Pachalic, proves that he knows he holds his power but by the rule of thumb. The chances of War have turned against him who exacted severe terms from those whom he conquered, he has now himself experienced one of the vicissitudes common to great usurpers and as the Clown in our immortal Shakespeare's Twelfth Night says—

"Thus the whirligig of time brings in his revenges!"

Mahomed Ali has fallen in a bold attempt, and he may thank his stars that any terms have been offered to him at all—A few weeks more and his Army reduced as we hear by credible authority to 12,000 effective soldiers, would have found a retreat from Syria almost impracticable, while Napier would have possessed himself easily of Alexandria and the combined Turkish and Egyptian Fleets. The great wish which England has evinced to avoid War on sensible and broad grounds, has been construed by France into an inaptitude for hostility, and thus the French Papers abounded with abuse and depreciation of the English Marine, while we were taught to believe that the French Navy was on such an enormous scale and so constituted, that in the event of a War with France we should have every thing to fear for our Naval superiority. These statements have proved pure gasconades, and while our brave fleet has in the usual true British style carried every thing before it, and in a few hours reduced Acre which bad defiance to "the foremost soldier of all the world," the French fleet has threatened much and done nothing like her apostle of young France the pragmatical Thiers. To the admirers of Mahomed Ali the terms of the Sultan's firman will no doubt appear harsh, but what is there really to admire in the character of Mahomed Ali if you divest it of the factitious splendour of success in arms? Will the present state of Egypt bear out the hypothesis of good Government, will the wretched naked ground down Fellah call out for blessings on a paternal Government, has not Egypt been drained by a merciless conscription to satisfy the ambitious Wars of the Viceroy? It is true a dread of his power created an apparent tranquillity, but is a reign of terror of absolute despotism, a state of peace and harmony? Has the moral and social condition of his people been elevated by Mahomed Ali? Have not even his experiments in produce (say cotton) been essentially selfish, and for the accumulation of sums in his treasury the better to carry on his ambitious views?

Finally had he been actuated by a real desire for the welfare of the people entrusted to his charge, there might be some reason to lament that his sphere of command and usefulness is abridged and supervised, but if he be as we conceive him, a cold blooded treacherous tyrannical despot who has only given in when brought on his knees by his lawful master, we think no terms too hard for him and trust that he will be so shackled that he may not again have the power of disturbing the empire of which his Pachalic forms an integral part, nor be allowed again to set the powers of Europe and Christian men by the ears.

The *Times* however which advocated as we recollect an address to Mahomed Ali and may be supposed to be one of his ardent admirers says, "It needs "but the exhibition of this *most* ty-"rannous and we should say unprin-"cipled Treaty to awaken again all "the blasts of French Patriotism." &c. &c. Why suppose it does and the French do interfere, to use a vulgar phrase, "they are a day too late for the

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fair." Will the French interference give back Syria, or get the Turkish Fleet back into the hands of the Pacha? The French Fleet is in Port and our brother of the *Times* if he consults James's Naval History will find that in former wars, one Nelson and some other mad cap Seaman contrived to keep them there, and on one glorious occasion when they did steal over to Egypt caught them in Aboukir Bey and gave them such a thrashing as will be remembered for ever in the annals of History. Egypt has always proved fatal to France, and the young General who before carried her standards to the foot of the Pyramids returned to conquer her liberties, and finally brought a concourse of Nations to invade her Capital. The French Nation particularly the younger portion may be panting for War and conquest, but the sagacious Monarch who rules its destinies is a firm Pilot, and stands at the helm of state unmoved by the clamour of faction and the crude violence of youth and inexperience. The policy of Europe is essentially pacific, and although France may chafe and foam she will be restrained by wise Counsels, and not peril her institutions for the sake of a mad theory of turning Mahomed Ali into an important ally, or his dominions ultimately into a French Colony for the purpose of following out a principle which has been attributed to her quondam visionary Minister Thiers of making the Mediterranean one vast French Lake.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN, APRIL 5.

Although our own opinion, as formed many a day before the trial of the Ricketts and Walker case, reported by us on Saturday, had been thought of, was decidedly that a Court Martial, was not a Court of Record, yet as Mr. Turton's reply to the question put to him by the Chief Justice on the subject, embodies all the principal arguments in disproof of the opposite opinion, and as his lordship's own sentiments on the point confirmed the view which the learned counsel had taken, we shall not ourselves enter (for it would be but needless iteration under such circumstances to do so) at such length into the discussion as we should have felt it necessary to have done, had we been arguing it in but a reliance on self-support, and while it had been yet undetermined (for it is now virtually determined) in our highest court of law. The only observation, taking the least character of a doubt, which was thrown out on the late occasion, was contained in Sir J. P. Grant's question to Mr. Turton, 'whether a Court-martial had not a right, by statute, to fine and imprison'—this power being one, and a main, characteristic of a Court of Record, Mr. Turton replied that though it might have such power in particular cases, it had it not generally; but the fact is it has it not save in one case, and that is (Company's Mutiny Act) where a Paymaster or any Commissioned officer, or any person having the charge of public money, may embezzle or fraudulently misapply the same, and then a Court-martial not only *may* fine him, but if it do not *transport*, it *must* fine him along with other stated punishments;—so that this gives it no power whatever to 'fine and imprison, generally, either for contempts or for any thing else. Next, as Mr. Turton said, 'a Court-martial keeps no record of its proceedings;' and not only that but there is no sworn recorder of its proceedings—even such proceedings as are kept in any other place—so that they are valueless as evidence, a point in which they directly differ from the records of a Court of Record, which from written evidence of the highest nature. Nay even the formal and official record of a court-martial trial, which is preserved in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, is not the record actually made by the Judge Advocate in Court, but a copy of that, made out of court, and not even formally authenticated by him as a correct copy; and at all events such as it is, or such as his literally original record is, neither of them is preserved by the court, which not only has no archives, but which has only an ephemeral existence. Even the one fine which by statute it can impose, it cannot realise or enforce; and any 'damage' it may find to have accrued to the state, it can merely *pronounce*, but the amount thus ascertained, it cannot recover, not do any thing whatever, in the way of process, towards recovering. Not only that, but we venture to suggest it as a very doubtful question, and it is one which we do not know to have been mooted before, whether even if a witness refuses to give evidence, he can be effectually proceeded against in a court of law, although the 24th clause of the above named act lays down that such witness 'shall be liable to be attached in the courts of law upon complaint made,' &. What we mean, is that if no proceedings be instituted, no complaint made, by or on behalf of the court martial, before it is dissolved, then proceedings cannot be effectually had,—for who is to take them? Who is to make the complaint? There is no longer a court martial in existence, nor even an officer of the court; for although the Judge Advocate who conducted the trial *may* be still existent as a Judge Advocate, yet it happens that it is not as a permanent Judge Advocate that he is a minister of a court martial, because he is *especially constituted* for each court, and after the dissolution of the court he as much loses his character of its Judge Advocate as its President loses his presidential character. At any rate it cannot commit a witness, nor any one whatsoever, and we even doubt whether it can very lawfully place an officer in arrest. We know that such has been done, but we do not find authority for it in the Articles of War. The 87th (new) article empowers the Court to 'punish at its discretion' any (military) person disturbing its proceedings; but that means that it may summarily adjudge him to suffer some military penalty, and does not, by the term 'punish' mean a placing in arrest, in order that he may be dealt with—not by the court, which alone is empowered to inflict the punishment, but by the Commander-in-chief (or some other superior) who cannot punish him of his own accord, within the meaning of the article. In fact an officer making a disturbance in presence of a court-martial might be placed in arrest by the President alone (suppose the *court* did not inflict summary punishment) not *as* President, but under the 96th article as 'an officer,' whether he be senior to the rioter or not; but be this as it may, it is quite certain that a court-martial cannot *commit* for a contempt, and that a court of record can *fine and imprison* for it, and further imprison till the fine is paid.' Then, again, a court martial can *pronounce* that a prisoner shall be hanged, or transported but it can make no order, nor give any warrant, for the execution of its judgement; and even where it may name the place of imprisonment, it cannot send the man there, for its sentence is but nominally a sentence without the fiat of the officer under whose remote or immediate authority it is convened. Further, an action can be brought, under the statute, against a member of a court martial for acts done in his judicial capacity, and where the court of which he was a component part, had indisputable jurisdiction,—but can this be done against a Judge of a Court of Record? Furthermore, not only is a court-martial not a permanent court of justice; not only is it invariably dissolved as soon as its special duties are over; not only are its proceedings utterly without legal validity until they are confirmed; but it has not even the power of self-preservation until it perform the duty which it is specially convened for; for it may (under the Company's act) have its proceedings suspended, while they are but half over, and the trial quashed during any of its stages and that too by an authority which did not even convence it,—nay, when the power to which it owes its evanescent being cannot dissolve it, another power, a civil power—the local government—can, and it is then at once paralysed, and its proceedings rendered so much waste paper,—very like being a court of record, that!—and even the death of a member (a Judge of the court, that is) at any time during the trial, might have the effect of dissolving this alleged court of record, and all that it had done, previously to that event, would become a nullity and the *record* there of such as it is, rendered mere waste paper. Considerably more than this might be put forth to demonstrate the opinion which it is intended to maintain, but it would be (what, indeed, even this much has been) bringing unnecessary proofs in a case not doubtful, and so we shall not further pursue the enquiry, though we considered it our duty, in the case, to take it up.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE. APRIL 6.

CIVIL SERVICE ITEMS.—The Right Honorable the Governor is expected in form Enmore this morning for the purpose of presiding in Council. We are concerned to learn that the Honorable Mr. Lushington is so unwell, as to render it likely that he will be obliged to proceed to the Hills on sick certificate.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—The Calcutta Courier states that he has learned from a tolerably good authority, that the Commander-in-Chief will be at Errozepore by the close of the rains. This certainly looks as tho' the Government were preparing for something serious in the Punjab. Major General Wouf is, we understand, about to proceed to Secunderabad to sit has President of a Court Martial ordered for assembly at that station for the trial of a Lieutenant Colonel. We observe that notwithstanding that the Supreme Government desided that Major General Allan was *not entitled* to the temporary command of the Madras Army, they have sent round a despatch fixing the allowances to be drawn by that Officer whilst commanding in Chief. This is certainly, a somewhat contradictory proceeding! The annual Inspection of the 2d Regiment was suddenly brought to a stand the other day, consequent, it is said, on a protest made by the Commandant of Fort St. George; such being on infringement of the espicial previleges of his situation since according to the Regulations, no Regiment forming a report of the Garrison of Fort St. George can be inspected by any other than the Officers Commanding or upon the due delegation of his authority. The *Harrison* had, we hear, completed her provision on Saturday, and will probably be ready to sail on Thursday next with the Head quarters and about four Companies of the 39th N. I. Government have accepted the tenders of the Ships *Bengal Merchant* and Champion for the conveyance of the 44th from Vizagapatam to Moulmain, and to bring the 40th back to Madras. Captain Nott's Detachment, commenced its march on return to Coimbatore yesterday. The Officer Commanding the Army in Chief inspected H.M. 27th Regiment in heavy marching order on Saturday last.

THE AMERICAN COTTON PLANTERS.—We learn from Paramcottah that the cotton operations have at length commenced, though not exactly in the manner that could be wished as the Natives, appear to set their faces against the introduction of a system which they pronounce too expensive for their means. On the 26th ultimo, the American cotton planters went out persuant to orders, to the villege of Karsecolum near Tinnevally to instruct the Natives, attention by a *Coomashtah*, Interpreter and two Peons, but when they began to give instruction in their metier, the Natives at once declared that the method was to expensive, and that they could not adopt it unless the Government were prepared to take the cotton so produced at a fixed valuation. This, of course is quite out of the question, so the experiment as far as the Karsecolum Ryots are concerned, is an utter failure. The Government are however, adopting vigorous measures to carry out their intended improvements in the cultivation of cotton, which has heretofore we are assured, been very injudiciously conducted. The fullest instructions have been sent by the Revenue Board to the Superintendent and the Government have ordered that 1200 acres of land already planted with cotton, placed under the management, of the American planters, and have sanctioned the expence attending the proposed arrangement. In the meantime ploughs, seeds, &c. have been dispatched from Madras, so we may soon hope to hear that the improvement system is in course of introduction.

BELGAUM—By letters yesterday received, we learn that the Wing of H M. 4th, and the company of Artillery at Belgaum, are in daily expectation of orders to move to the Coast, preparatory to embarkation for Scinde.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE LATE SIR ASTLEY P. COOPER.

It is our melancholy duty to announce the death of Sir Astley Cooper, which event took place at his town residence in Conduit-street on Friday last, at half-past one, P. M. From the extreme concern which was exhibited in all ranks of society during the period of his illness, and the regret which has followed his loss, we have thought that the following sketch of his career will prove not unacceptable to our readers. The source from which we have derived it ensures that the strictest reliance may be placed on the truth of its statements.

Sir Astley Paston Cooper was the fourth son of Dr. Cooper, rector of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk, and was born at Brooke, in the same county, on August 23d, 1768. His mother, co-heiress of the Paston family, Earls of Yarmouth, from whom he received the name of Paston, was a lady of considerable talent, and known as the authoress of several literary works. To these parents Sir A. Cooper was chiefly indebted for his early education and classical knowledge, and under their immediate care he remained until the age of fifteen, when he was placed with Mr. Turner, a general practitioner of Yarmouth. There he remained but a short time, and then came to London, where he at first studied under the direction of his uncle, Mr. William Cooper, one of the surgeons of Guy's Hospital, but subsequently became the apprentice of Mr. Cline, of St. Thomas's Hospital, one of the most distinguished surgeons of his day. The surprising energy of character which has since so singularly marked his career was not wanting to him at this period; and it is to the unflinching industry and unremitting attention with which he pursued the study of his profession at that time, no less than to his fortunate connexion with one who, from his sound judgment and great abilities, was so well fitted for a guide to him in his pursuits, that we are to attribute the same which he so justly acquired for his superiority in all that belonged to the science of surgery. In 1787 Sir Astley visited Edinburgh, and there, though not yet 20 years of age, greatly distinguished himself. On his return his master, Mr. Cline, appointed him the demonstrator of anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital, and shortly afterwards co-lecturer with himself on that science. At that time in the various schools of the metropolis the sciences of surgery and physiology were treated of in the course of lectures on anatomy; but Sir Astley's penetrating mind at once perceived the advantages that would accrue from their separation. He obtained permission to give a distinct course of lectures on surgery, and to these lectures he owed the commencement of his fame and fortune. It is a curious circumstance, which has not been noticed in any memoir published of him, that this was the first course of lectures in which the illustrious John Hunter's opinions, then but little known or appreciated, were attempted to be promulgated. From the novelty of the doctrines, and their opposition to prevailing notions, at the commencement of the second course Sir Astley found the number of entries less than that of the preceding sessions. He at once altered his style; and, avoiding the introduction of all controversial subjects, illustrated his remarks by examples from the cases then in the hospital, and in a short time found himself at the head of a class larger by far than any that had ever met together in London. We may add, that Sir A. Cooper lived to see those very doctrines, which, when then advanced by him, had met so much opposition, acknowledged and received by the whole profession. His lectures were remarkable for perspicuity of language and arrangement, and for the excellence of the illustrations which accompanied them.

In the year 1792 Sir Astley paid his first visit to Paris, and made himself master of the theory as well as the practice of French surgery at the period. He remained there, notwithstanding the revolutionary horrors of that year, for some months, when he returned to London, and commenced practice in Jeffrey's-square, St. Mary Axe; and after a residence of six years, removed to New Broad-street. He remained there until 1815, when, from the great extension of his practice among the circles of the aristocracy, he removed to Spring Gardens. The reputation which he at this time enjoyed, and the extent of his practice, were such as have never been equalled by any member of the profession before or since that period. In one year—the last he spent in the city—the receipt of his fees amounted to the enormous sum of £21,000, and, what is perhaps more astonishing for many consecutive years he realised no less than £14.000 per annum.

In 1821 Sir Astley was created a baronet, was not long afterwards appointed surgeon to George IV., and in 1827 was made sergeant-surgeon. He became a member of the council of the College of Surgeons, an examiner and was twice elected president. Learned and scientific societies on the continent elected him to their various honours; and Oxford proffered D. C. L. for his acceptance. At the request of the Duke of Wellington, who was long his most sincere and attached friend, and is now mourning his loss, he was made Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order. Not one of the least interesting among these numerous tokens of esteem was the presentation to him of the Cross of the Legion of Honour by Louis Philippe, then Duke of Orleans, to whom he had been introduced by his friend, the celebrated surgeon Dupuytren. He was soon afterwards made an honorary member of the National Institute

Notwithstanding the accumulation of these high marks of distinction, and the realization of a large fortune, Sir A. Cooper confined to exercise himself in the practice of his profession and in anatomical physiological inquires, the results of which were, to the astonishment of all who were acquainted with the details of his daily labours, at frequent intervals communicated to his professional brethren. It is not for us here to inquire into the history or value of the numerous and magnificent works, which he published; suffice it to say, that those who are best able to estimate their worth regard them as a legacy of inestimable value. Thus advancing medical knowledge, and mitigating the sufferings of the fellow-creatures, Sir A. Cooper continued until January 24, in the present year, when he was seized with an extreme difficulty of breathing, pains about the chest &c. It appeared to have followed a walk in the open air, Sir Astley not having taken any more than ordinary precaution against the inclemency of the weather. Dr. Bright and Mr. Bransby Cooper were in immediate and constant attendance, but, notwithstanding the remedies administered, the disease continued to make further progress. On Sunday following Dr. Chambers was associated with the other medical attendants and the report of the following day was much more favourable. This change, however, was but of short duration, and he continued to get worse, until on Friday last, somewhat suddenly towards the termination, he sank. There appears to be much reason for supposing that there existed some disease of the heart.

Sir Astley was married to his first wife in 1791, who died in June, 1827. By this marriage there was one daughter, who died at the age of two years. In July, 1828, Sir Astley was again married, to Catherine, daughter of John Jones, Esq., of Derry Ormond, Cardiganshire, who is still living. The title descends to Astley Paston, the fourth son of his second brother, the late Rev. S. Cooper.

It is expected that Sir Astley will have left behind him a large fortune. His museum is, perhaps, the most valuable private collection in Europe, and contains almost all the specimens which have furnished the magnificent illustrations appended to his works. It is doubtful whether this important property is bequeathed to his nephew, Bransby Cooper, Esq., of Spring-gardens, or to the hospital which has already received so much lustre from his connection with it. —*Observer, February* 14.

A LAW WANTED TO CONTROL THE USE OF STEAM.

IT is the boast of England that in no country is there better protection for life and property; yet in no country is there a greater recklessness in what concerns life when personal safety and the immediate exigencies of property seem to clash; in no country are vast and perilous mechanical agencies employed with less regard to the protection of the human beings who put them in motion. Steam is used throughout the land; its disastrous powers when uncontrolled are universally known; and yet there is no law to secure the efficiency and vigilance of the control to which it should be unceasingly subjected. Such is the case in all the three great classes of trading in which steam is used.

Fearful disasters, the result of incompetency or intemperance in those who had the care of steam-boats, forced attention to the want of proper superintendence, and a commission of inquiry was appointed. The Commissioners duly inquired, and then made an able report. More than a year has elapsed, however, without any enactment to secure greater competency and sobriety in those having the charge of steam boats.

In some of our largest factory-towns, agencies capable of destroying the most substantial structures are crowded side by side and back to back; a horrible waste of life, accompanied by the most revolting circumstances, occasionally occurs, as if purposely to mark the want of some controlling authority; and yet hundreds of thousands still remain exposed to the danger, without a word in the statute-book to vindicate in their behalf the rights of humanity.

To say that *railroad travelling* and *suicide* are convertible terms, is becoming hardly an hyperbole. The weekly papers still record "frightful accidents," "shocking and fatal collisions," by the half-dozen; the daily papers have been loaded with reports of coroner's inquests into the deaths which have been dealt out wholesale—destruction "by steam"; and yet lawmakers look on—even partake in the destruction—nay, even lead the way, in the person of no less an officer than a Chancellor of the Exchequer; and it was not till late in the last session that inquiry was made as to the possibility of applying a remedy to the evil. We are accustomed to ridicule the recklessness with which our rougher brethren across the Atlantic hazard the lives of their countrymen in contact with steam, while we have allowed them to get the start of us in devising a law to meet the new want in society. It is the remark of an American newspaper, that whereas the disasters which occur there are almost invariably owing to pure accident, or to defective machinery—arising from the vast space of the country to be traversed compared with the means of its capitalists—in England, where we pride ourselves on the completeness of our arrangements, the mischief invariably originates in the grossest negligence, requiring nothing but the commonest attention to prevent it altogether. The four or five accidents which have most recently occurred illustrate this position: in one case, on the Midland Counties Railway, the disaster appears to have been caused by two men who were sent back along aline of railroad to apprize the attendants of an approaching train of an obstruction on the road. They totally neglected their orders: rather than walk a mile or so, they let life and property to the chance of the destruction which ensued. In a second accident on the same line of railway, some blundering, not yet explained, allowed two sets of carriages to jostle one another while actually in the hands of the servants; and broken bones and bruises were the slight consequences. In a third, on the Blackwall road, the sufferer, who was killed in a shocking manners was walking along in the way of a danger with which he was familiar. In a fourth, on the Leeds and Manchester line, one train overran another which preceded it; and the inferiority of the engine of the foremost train is set forth as if in excuse for the fault. In a fifth, on the Slamannan and Glasgow line, a train, going at a very rapid pace to make up for lost time, was thrown off the line, nobody knew how. In all these cases, probably, adequate arrangements might have rendered such "accidents" impossible.

There must be cause for this monstrous indifference to human safety; and they do not appear obscure, nor difficult of prevention. One predisposing cause to carelessness is no doubt the very potency of the agent which destroys; the ease with which steam performs its function, and the very smoothness of the railroad, full men, by the force of association, into a state of heedless repose: relieved of trouble of one sort, they look for no trouble at all, and thus are content to let their fellow-creatures be crushed to atoms, or blown and scorched to a blackened cinder, for want of turning a lantern or filling up a steam-gauge of which the mercury has been blown out. Frequent as accidents are, in the vast majority of cases, and in the daily experience of most men whose business it is to deal with steam, there is impunity for negligence. The mercury may often be blown out of the steam-gauge, and the engineer "never know any harm to come of it"; the water may not often "take it into its head" just then to run low and blow up the boiler with superabundant steam, but it *may* and the poor heedless engineer may blown to a shapeless and mutilated mass, with nothing in his miserable suffering to console others for the fault which deprives them of husbands or parents, "Seeing is believing," however: daily experience of impunity of the danger, breed a *habit* of heedlessness. It is plain that the unhappy man who caused his own death on the Birmingham Railway lately, by *habitual* disregard of signals and habitual recklessness of speed, had no adequate motive to compel attention and caution on his part: the consequences of his acts were so remote and uncertain, that, horrible as they were, they were not efficient to counteract, in an untaught mind, the daily experience of impunity. Here then is the want—the supply of some motive to attention and caution. Means should be devised to force upon those having the direction of enterprises in which steam-power is employed, whether in ships, factories, or railroads, that decent regard to the lives of their fellow-creatures which it appear their own good feeling cannot secure, in the selection of proper persons to overlook and manage the gigantic power now intrusted to brute ignorance. But, with the best selection, a controlling authority should be left each instant by every hand engaged in the management of steam: if possible destruction to life is not sufficient to frighten an engineer from neglect and recklessness, something must be found out that will be sufficient. Some severe and clearly defined punishment—a hard term of imprisonment, or a heavy pecuniary mulct—is of that nature; a penalty not merely upon the completion of the remote and possible catastrophe but upon the acts which are the first to lead to it; a penalty, for instance, upon loading the the safety-valve of an engine, or upon neglecting to display or to obey a signal. And the penalty should not merely be of that kind which would be though a sacrifice, an easy sacrifice, to the offender: it should be such as to deter—to *frighten* him from conductom which if the chance of doing murder will not frighten him; it should be a penalty so frightful, and so certain, that the thought of it, would operate each moment of his occupation. That the public feel some such check to be wanting, is shown by the heavy feodands which follow place upon the inanimate instruments of fatal accidents. That, however, is but a clumsy, uncertain kind of punishment; with the disadvantage of being liable to contest, and of possessing, moreover, less moral influence because it is enforce by a kind of straining of the law.

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